



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that locality, the statement is made that yellow fever had existed extensively in the city of Alajuela for more than one year without any effort on the part of the authorities to check the epidemic, and this assertion being not only incorrect but detrimental to the credit of the national and local authorities, who always exert the utmost care without consideration of the expenses necessary to promote and maintain good sanitary conditions, I am instructed to bring to your attention the following official publications:

Report of Drs. Calneck, Cortes, and Aguilar, who were commissioned to study the nature of the fever when its presence was discovered in Alajuela, August, 1899.

A decree enforcing the system of prevention and treatment adopted by the faculty of medicine and the local board of health.

Report of the Inspector of Hygiene, November 4, 1899.

Final report of the Inspector of Hygiene, February 24, 1900.

These documents plainly show that the authorities, both national and local, were very active and most successful in their work to stamp out entirely the disease from Alajuela.

In regard to Port Limon, Dr. Thomas almost invariably states in his weekly reports that the sanitary conditions there and in the surrounding country are very good. The Government of Costa Rica has expended over \$1,000,000 in various works to improve the sanitary conditions of that port, and in the same way all parts of the country are always cared for.

Respectfully,
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

I. B. CALOO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to the letter of the 18th instant from his excellency, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, in which he takes exception to the published statement made by Acting Asst. Surg. J. G. Thomas, United States Marine-Hospital Service, to the effect that no attempt had been made by the authorities to suppress the yellow fever in the city of Alajuela, I have to state that the letter of the minister will be published in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, and that a letter has been addressed to Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas, inclosing copy of the minister's letter, and his attention called to the reports of the official authorities.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur—The case of yellow fever on the Sedgwick.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended July 21, 1900, 21 deaths have occurred in this city, 2 from malaria, 4 from intestinal diseases, and 3 from tuberculosis. Two deaths occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases exist in the city. Death rate for the week, 27.33. Fourteen vessels were entered at this port during the week. Twelve vessels were cleared for other ports during the week.

No alien steerage passengers were landed at this port during the week. The following is a brief summary of the case of Private

Brennan, Tenth United States Infantry, who was removed from the U. S. A. transport *Sedgwick* and sent to the detention camp under suspicion of having yellow fever:

Admitted to ship's hospital on the afternoon of the 17th instant, had some fever, face flushed, injected conjunctiva. On the following morning case was isolated and when seen by me at inspection of vessel patient had signs of ordinary fever; however, I instructed the ship's surgeon to hold the patient aboard.

The band and one battalion of the Tenth Infantry and 2 patients in hospital were disembarked and sent to Rowell Barracks.

On the following morning the appearance of the patient had materially changed, the conjunctiva and skin had become decidedly icteric, the gums were spongy and bled on moderate pressure, and while the temperature remained in the neighborhood of 38.3° C. to 40° C., the pulse had suddenly dropped to 72 or 74. Test for albumen was negative and has continued to be so. Case was removed to the detention camp and there isolated under the charge of Acting Asst. Surg. J. M. Lindsley, who took with him 1 attendant and 1 cook.

Ship's hospital and adjacent parts of the vessel were disinfected with sulphur and bichloride immediately after removal of the patient, the vessel sailing that evening for New York.

A blood examination was made at the first opportunity, but it was impossible to discover any malarial parasites.

Patient has done very well (the disease being of a very mild type) and he is reported as having a normal temperature this morning.

I have notified the post surgeon at Rowell Barracks of the diagnosis in the case and have advised that a careful examination be made of all soldiers presenting themselves for treatment.

This case was so promptly isolated on board the transport that there was no chance of any other person becoming infected, and I do not look for any more than this single case.

A full clinical report will be submitted later.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 11 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the past week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 5 vessels during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths in that port during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 4 vessels during the week at that port.

The following baggage has been handled at this port during the week: Ten pieces disinfected, 75 pieces inspected and passed, 37 health certificates have been issued to passengers to other ports in Cuba and the United States. The steamship *J. Jover Serra* was disinfected previous to departure for New Orleans.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the transactions of this station for the week ended July 21, 1900.

Yellow fever seems now to be general and widely spread over the city. During the week there were 9 deaths from the disease, 3 of whom were Americans and 6 Spaniards.